

probably leave for Cairo again this evening on a short trip. The sanitary condition of that city, he says, is improving every day, and it

the County Clerk, and says he was actually  
prised at the low death rate which the  
closed. There have been but two deaths  
during the present epidemic that could pos-  
sibly be attributed to yellow fever, and the do-  
ctors disagree as to whether the last  
case was yellow fever or not. Had  
not been for the regulations ad-  
opted in regard to establishing and maintaining

been a mournful one, both as to Cairo and points in the State to which the disease may have been communicated. So far, says Doctor Cairo, has escaped better than there any reason to anticipate, in view of its geographical and climatic position. He does not look for any serious trouble there, in reason that...

days, he says, the rigid quarantine which has been necessary to keep up, in order to protect the city from the scourge, can be relaxed for Chicago. Dr. Ranch hasn't the slightest doubt of this, because of the city's geographical position, together with its superior climate, rendering it well-nigh impervious to the disease, in obtaining a foothold here.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29, 1878.—To the Members of the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16: The following dispatch was received from Memphis to-day:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 28.—To David O'Connell, Executive Committee Printers' Union, Chicago, Ill.: For heaven's sake aid the stricken ones.

Let it not be said that Chicago printers have been appealed to by their suffering fellow-men in vain. Your record in the past is a guarantee of what you will do in the present instance. Let us once more show that we are ever ready to lend a helping hand to the afflicted.

and S. A. Manion, TRIBUNE office, are hereby constituted a committee to receive contributions from the printers of Chicago for the relief of our distressed brethren in Memphis.

In accordance with the call made by the committee of Railroad and Expressmen for contributions for the relief of the sufferers from low fever in the Southern States, the various railroad companies in the city have started subscription lists, and, judging by the anxiety of the numerous employees of these roads to

large amount will be raised. In cases of distress the railroad officials and employees are always found to be the most sacrificing, liberal, and they will undoubtedly keep up reputation on this occupation.

**NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT.**  
Among the death certificates handed to N

Maury, an Episcopal clergyman, and the cause of his death was heart-disease. He arrived from New Orleans several days ago, and died at the Commercial. This fact being known, Commissioner De Wolf went to hotel, took charge of all the clothing, to

Mr. Mauney's case indicated fever, the D. deemed it advisable to fumigate his outfit fresh from the South, in order to destroy seeds of Yellow Jack, should any have lodged in his baggage. The presence of the Health officers, and their business, created some annoyance to the guests of the hotel, but they

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.  
To the Editor of *The Tribune*.  
CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The ladies and gentlemen who recently took part in the performance of "Queen Esther" Cantata will confer a favor by calling at my office to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock for the purpose of arranging for a

benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers. All desirous of giving their gratuitous services please communicate with me or call. Automatic performance will also be given with same object in view. Parties wishing to operate will please send their address as far as possible. Respectfully,

**PANIC.**  
FENCED-IN RAILROADS—THE ORDEAL TRA  
VERS ARE SUBJECT TO IN TENNESSEE,  
FLA., ARKANSAS, AND ELSEWHERE—  
SHOTGUN POLICY.

connected with a well-known shoe house on Market street, this city. He went there months ago to sell goods in Middle Tennessee and Alabama, where he had an experience with quarantined railroads which he believes he wants to remember. He did not go there

of the yellow-fever places, his experience is confined to the people who were afraid of it, who are making railroad-passengers suffer sorts of inconvenience on this account. One man gets on a train, he says, there is no telling where he will leave it. Quarantine officers b

to find if there are any passengers from Orleans, Memphis, Grenada, or other place where disease is raging. If any are found, are hustled off in short order and commanded to steer clear of the towns. In his experience passengers were not allowed to get off the train.

"On the Alabama Central and the Mobili-Ohio. The Alabama Central, from Athens, Ga., to Meriden, Miss., is strictly quarantined. Between the towns of Selma, Ala. and Mo-

is a small place called Demopolis. A few  
before I passed through there, a train  
stopped by quarantine officers, and a man  
on board traveling eastward from Memphis  
some point beyond Selma. They made him  
out and take a freight train. The train  
which I traveled on the 31-4-11, 6-0-11

when I traveled on the Mobile & Ohio  
ran from Mobile to Tupelo without stopping  
allow passengers to get anything to eat. It  
a twenty hours' ride. The last meal we got  
at Mobile about 4 o'clock in the afternoon  
was 12 o'clock the next day before we reached  
Tupelo and took our next meal. I was on

way home at this time, and my intention was to change cars at Coriath, directly above Tullahoma and go straight to Louisville. It was the shortest and direct route. But when we reached Coriath it was quarantined against us, and our passengers were allowed to get off. I had to go to Union City, which is almost on a par with

From that place I traveled south to Nashville, and from Nashville I went to Louisville. This was the most circuitous route it is possible to find, but it was the way by which I could reach my destination. Going from Union City to Nashville I passed

two lines that ran direct to Louisville, and much nearer Louisville when I was at the junctions than when I reached Nashville. It might be worth while to state that neither Nashville nor Louisville has quarantined any refugees or travelers, and they have had cause to regret it. In Louisville they

opened a large hospital for any yellow-fever patients, and they are taking every measure to their command to relieve sufferers. The only thing is being done at Nashville. Refugees scattered all through Middle Tennessee, Northern Alabama. People from Memphis, Grenada, New Orleans, and all the other

"For a while refugees from New Orleans can make direct connections with the North by means of a through train on the Alabama and Georgia Railroad."

Chattanooga Railroad. But that train has withdrawn between Meriden and Tuscaloosa. This leaves them right in the midst of a strictly quarantined section of which Meriden is the centre, on the line of the Mobile & O. Railroad north and south, and the Alabama Central Road west. It was along the latter

road and past Meriden that we were rushed before stated, without any supper or breakfast. As it is now, after refugees get up to this or to Jackson they have difficulties in getting out again, and, I understand, they are not allowed to go into the towns until they have about seven days in concentrating in some place.

Mississippi Central, the Mobile & Ohio, Memphis & Louisville, the Memphis & Charleston, the Iron Mountain, the Alabama & Chattanooga.







THE COURT-HOUSE.

Advantage Gained by the Monetary Conference.

Examination of its Cracks and Split Stone.

Expert Expresses Himself Unfavorably About the Building.

What the Architect Has to Say on the Subject.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

It is said that "people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones." This is particularly true of the Walker-Percy-McCarthy group. They have been peculiarly active in making war upon the city's portion of the new Court-House. They have traced the abrogation of the present stone contract; the tearing down of that which has been erected, and the substitution of Ed. Walker's, Leonard Stone. They have cried fraud, and every intelligent man knows that no one is more vociferous in crying "stop thief" than the thief himself. He is actively pursued. A Trustee of the Court-House has been making a personal inspection of Ed Walker's work upon the new Court-House. It has been no one day's work; it has been a thorough investigation of the work done, in which the reporter has been assisted by an experienced well-known Chicago builder, and a well-known Chicago contractor, and a well-known Chicago architect.

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